

JPRS-TAC-85-061

9 December 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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9 December 1985

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET WEEKLY DESCRIBES FUNCTIONING U.S. ASAT SYSTEM

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 37, 10 Sep 85 p 8

[Question from reader M. Andreyev (Astrakhan) and answer by V. Ganin, L. Dubrovina and V. Petrov]

[Text] [Question] It has been reported that Washington officials have announced the intention to test an ASAT complex against a real target in space within the near future.

Please describe this complex.

[Answer] The antisatellite missile complex is designed to destroy artificial earth satellites (AES) in low orbits of up to 8,000 kilometers. The complex consists of a carrier plane, a modified F-15 fighter, with a two-stage missile suspended under its fuselage.

The missile carries a small interceptor with several dozen small engines, an infrared tracking system and a guidance system operated by a laser gyroscope and a mini-computer. The interceptor is guided to the satellite by the heat it emits.

The process of intercepting the satellite representing the target of the ASAT complex, judging by reports in the American press, can be described in the following general terms. On a command from a control center on earth, the plane carrying the antisatellite missile will ascend to an altitude of 15-20 kilometers and will be guided to the projected launch point. The majority of operations entailed in preparing for the missile launch will be performed by an airborne computer. After its detachment from the carrier plane, the missile is guided to a spatial point of reference by a built-in control system.

The end of the missile's second stage starts the functioning of a self-guidance system to direct the interceptor to the target satellite and a system to stabilize the interceptor in flight. When the interceptor is disengaged, the tracking infrared gauges hold the target. The self-guidance system then secures a direct hit and the destruction of the target satellite.

The complex began to be designed back in 1977. The ASAT complex has already been tested twice in the United States in 1984. Missiles were launched to a

specific point without destroying any targets. Now, however, the United States intends to test the antisatellite weapon system against a real target in space. An American satellite which is in orbit but is no longer operating has been chosen as the target.

Two more tests of the ASAT complex have been planned for this year--these with the aid of special target satellites put in low orbit in advance. These tests will have a more clearly defined provocative thrust. This is indicated by the fact that the spherical target satellites will be able, according to reports in the American press, to simulate the thermal (infrared) features characteristic of various types of Soviet satellites.

The fact that the United States is already planning to test the second generation of antisatellite weapons represented by the ASAT system could have serious implications. In essence, this will be a test of some elements of a space-based ABM system--particularly a space attack weapon.

"Apparently, someone in the United States thought he saw an opportunity to overtake us, to pressure the Soviet Union," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev said during a conversation with American journalists. "But this is an illusion. This could not be done in the past, and it cannot be done now. We will find a way of responding, and it will be an equivalent response." Washington will not be able to tip the present military-strategic balance.

As a TASS statement said, if the United States should test an antisatellite weapon against a target in space, the Soviet Union will no longer be bound by its unilateral pledge not to put antisatellite weapons in space. The American side will be fully responsible for subsequent events.

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CSO: 5200/1072-F

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER DETAILS JAPANESE ROLE IN SDI

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Zimonin, candidate of historical sciences:
"Obsessed by Militarism; Japan Joins the United States in the Preparations
for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] The organization of military preparations in space is one element of the American policy aimed at military superiority to the Soviet Union. The United States is striving to develop a new strategic system of offensive weapons with space-based elements and is seeking support--both emotional and material--from the NATO countries and its other allies. The U.S. administration has special plans for its Far Eastern partner, Japan.

It is no secret that Japan has extremely strong scientific, technical and economic potential. It is far ahead of the United States in some fields of science and technology. Japan is the leader in electronics, laser technology, robot engineering, the production of new materials and miniaturization. The Pentagon naturally finds this intriguing. It is interested in Japan's helio-arsenide semiconductors and optical fibers and in its work on the "artificial intellect" (fifth-generation computers). The American "star wars" strategists hope to use Japanese scientific and technical achievements in the development of space weapons.

The current political leadership in Japan, headed by Prime Minister Nakasone, has responded by becoming increasingly involved in the U.S.-launched global system of aggressive preparations, participating even more energetically than many NATO countries, and by supporting American "initiatives" endangering world peace. For example, Japan was one of the first to announce support for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Later, after Nakasone spoke with President Reagan in January 1985, he expressed his "understanding" of the "strategic defense initiative."

The heightened interest of Japanese ruling circles in the American plan to turn outer space into an arena of confrontation is no coincidence. As we know, Japanese law forbids the government to develop offensive military potential. Aggressive forces in Japan view involvement in the program for the militarization of space, hypocritically called "defense," as a real chance to get around this law, a chance to accelerate the resurrection of the Land of the Rising Sun as one of the world's leading military powers.

The militarization of research and development in rocket engineering has been evident for many years in Japan. The leaders in this field are the firms of the Nissan concern, which, according to data in the foreign press, "are conducting large-scale investigative projects for the development of military satellites and intercontinental missiles." Many of the firms of the Mitsubishi company, as well as Nippon Denki, Ishikawajima-Harima and others, are playing an important role in the work on rocket engineering programs.

Communication satellites of the Sakura series are already being used for military purposes. The first satellite of this series, "Sakura-2A," was launched with a three-stage N-2 rocket from the Tanegashima space center (Kagoshima Prefecture). It began operating in May 1983, and 1,000 of the 4,000 communication channels served by the satellite were turned over to the Japan Defense Agency (JDA) for the organization of a space radio communication bridge between the headquarters of the "self-defense forces" and an important military support point on the Japanese shipping lanes in the Pacific--the island of Iwojima.

With the approval of the Japan National Defense Council, the JDA plans to launch two of its own spy satellites at the end of the 1980's to keep an eye on the situation in Northeast Asia. Their functions could be performed by the already launched weather and geological satellites, particularly the three operating satellites of the Himawari series.

Space missiles with characteristics comparable to those of American medium-range and even intercontinental missiles, such as the Minuteman and Poseidon, had already been developed in Japan by the beginning of the 1970's. According to Japanese data, the Miu model could be converted without much difficulty into a carrier of a 1-ton warhead and could have a delivery range of up to 2,000 kilometers. The solid-fuel M-3 rocket developed by the Aerospace Institute of Tokyo University is considered to be quite promising. The ballistic model is capable of carrying a warhead weighing up to 600 kilograms for distances of up to 4,000 kilometers. The N model, on the other hand, can be converted into an intercontinental ballistic missile with a range of up to 8,000 kilometers, using a stage from the U.S. Thor-Delta missile as one of its stages.

The development of new missiles is continuing. According to a report published back in 1983 by a special council of the Space Exploration Committee of the Japan Science and Technology Agency, a rocket capable of putting a 2-ton space station in orbit could be developed on the basis of purely Japanese technology in the 1990's.

Any discussion of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in space demands mention of the fact that preparations have been going on for several years now for a joint program to launch manned space shuttle vehicles. This is an important element of the American "star wars" program. Japanese astronauts (by the terms of an agreement, the program will entail the training of three Japanese astronauts) will conduct a broad range of research, including research for military purposes. Preparations are also being made for the joint establishment of an orbital system consisting of space stations and satellites with laser weapons on board.

The Nakasone government has announced its willingness to respond with "friendly consideration" to Pentagon requests for Japanese technology for the development of a "strategic ABM system." According to NIHON KEIZAI, Washington hopes to first obtain documents on the latest Japanese discoveries in laser technology and super-large integral circuits. The U.S. military establishment is already, according to the KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY, testing a special screen designed by the Japanese Sharp firm for the reflection of laser beams with a view to including it in the arsenal of American space combat equipment. A branch of the Hitachi concern is supplying the Pentagon with components for a laser beam weapon.

In 1984 the owners of one of Japan's largest steel companies, Nippon Kokan, reached an agreement with the American Martin Marietta company on the construction of a joint enterprise in California for the production of aluminum and titanium alloys and other high-strength materials used widely in rocket engineering, nuclear power engineering and the aerospace industry. The Japanese press reported that specialists from the U.S. Defense Department and NASA displayed great interest in the agreement.

The fact that the Japanese Government has reinforced its verbal approval of Washington's space fever with concrete action is also corroborated by something else. An agreement with NASA was signed in Tokyo in May on Japan's participation in the project to develop a low-orbiting station which is to become one element of the space weapon system. The Land of the Rising Sun, according to speculation in the Western press, will invest more than a billion dollars in this project. A consortium of eight large companies, headed by Mitsubishi, has already begun preliminary research in this field.

These preparations, combined with the efforts of Japanese military and political leaders to prepare public opinion for the possible revision of the law on the use of outer space, are naturally arousing some anxiety. In the words of the French newspaper LIBERATION, Japanese politicians and industrialists have been bewitched by the gleam of the "gold vein" they see in the militarization of space. In this state of militarist blindness, Japan can easily become a plaything in the hands of the Washington adventurists who want to conquer the world with the aid of space weapons.

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CSO: 5200/1073

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

USSR: U.S. LACKS 'GOOD WILL' IN DISARMAMENT ISSUE

LD182339 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Konstantin Sorokin commentary]

[Text] The world pins much hope on the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva which opens on Tuesday. This is not surprising because the summit could see major steps towards a more stable and safer world. A consistent and steady reduction of nuclear confrontation in Europe is an acute problem that brooks no delay. The relatively small territory of the Old World counts for more than 20 percent of the nuclear stockpiles around the globe, or 10,000 charges, of which 2/3 belong to NATO. It is also in Europe that the main forces of the two biggest military and political alliances oppose each other. It is in this already explosive region that the United States is going to deliver a first nuclear strike and use its scripts of a limited nuclear conflict.

It's no accident that many military experts and politicians think that Europe, which has already been the main theater of two world wars, can become the source of a third one, which apparently would be also the last. General Harbottle of Britain has remarked that modern conditions do not allow for using the thesis put forward by the German theoretician Clausewitz, who said that war is a kind of politics but only by different means. Now that the nuclear charges stockpiled around the world can result in several thousand Hiroshimas, a war will spell the end of any politics.

Gen Harbottle's remark is especially true when applied to Europe. Experts have found that air nuclear explosions above 500 biggest cities will at once take a toll of 340 million lives; that's nearly 50 percent of Europe's population. In these conditions the only reasonable and sure way towards security in Europe and elsewhere is to work for a continued reduction of nuclear potentials in Europe. On the eve of the Geneva meeting, the Soviet Union has said it is prepared to scrap all nuclear weapons in Europe, both tactical and medium-range. As a first step it has suggested an agreement not linked directly to the strategic and space weapons by which its own and American intermediate-range nuclear means would be cut dramatically, and has also said it is prepared to start negotiations on this type of weapons with Britain and France.

The Soviet Union is entering the Geneva summit not only with a list of proposals but also of specific measures taken to lessen the nuclear threat in Europe. The Soviet Union's moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in its European part is in effect. The number of SS-20 missiles has been reduced to the level of June last year when additional missiles of that kind began to be deployed in response to the appearance of American missiles near Soviet borders. At present the number of Soviet missile systems aimed against targets in Europe is much smaller than 10 or 15 years ago. It can be reduced still further if the United States shows good will and the desire to reach a fair agreement.

However, good will is something the Americans lack. The United States has forced the Netherlands into accepting the deployment of 48 cruise missiles. It has continued to prepare new missile bases. One such base is at Molesworth. The West German magazine *STERN* has said the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany has been completed. As before, statements are being made that an arms race in space is inevitable. At the end of last week the defense and foreign ministers of seven West European countries, including Britain, sent messages to the White House with words of support for the American position at the Geneva summit.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine voiced similar feelings in their recent statements. Taking such a position amounts to supporting United States' attempts to turn the summit talks into a get-acquainted meeting and replace serious discussion of concrete problems with propaganda rhetoric to cover up the buildup of military threats.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

SOVIET ARMY PAPER SEES FIRST-STRIKE POTENTIAL IN U.S. DEPLOYMENTS

PM311637 Moscow KRAYNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Grebeshkov: "First-Strike Weapons: United States Building Up Nuclear Missiles in West Europe"]

[Text] The continuing deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile means — Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles [GLCM's] — in Western Europe is one of the main thrusts of the U.S. Administration's efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. By taking the step of initiating their deployment at the end of 1983 on the pretext of the so-called NATO "two-track" decision, the United States deliberately wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that were being held in Geneva.

In the next few years the United States intends to deploy 572 units of these types of weapons on the European Continent: 108 Pershing-2 launchers (in the FRG) and 464 GLCM's (160 in Britain, 112 in Italy, 96 in the FRG, and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands). The course of events shows the Pentagon and the NATO leadership are expediting these plans for the nuclear "cramming" of Western Europe with unprecedented urgency, even though Western Europe is already an explosive focus for the latest means of destruction.

Not 2 years have passed since the first steps were taken, yet the United States has already deployed more than 200 units of the new weapons in Europe. Some 81 Pershing-2 launchers have been sited in the FRG in the region of Schwaebisch-Gmuend, Neu Ulm, Heilbronn, and Neckarsulm. By the end of this year this number will have grown to 108. And 18 launchers are kept on around-the-clock standby in readiness to launch the missiles at a moment's notice.

The deployment of GLCM's is also continuing in space: 128 missiles have arrived and are operational at the bases at Greenham Common (Britain), Comiso (Italy), and Florennes (Belgium). Missiles are continuing to arrive.

Construction of yet another base in Britain is also under way in the Molesworth area. Official Bonn has confirmed the recent statement by a representative of the USAF command that intensive work has been under way since April to build launch pads for cruise missiles in the region of Wuerachheim (Rhineland Palatinate).

The site for their deployment in the Netherlands is well-known -- the Woensdrecht region in the south of the country. Although the government of that state has postponed a final decision on cruise missiles until November 1985, certain circles in the West are taking measures to push through a decision that suits Washington. The Netherlands has already had visits from U.S. Vice President Bush, NATO Secretary General Carrington, and other lower-ranking visitors. These ranking "nuclear fixers" along with General Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, do not stop stating that the Netherlands will "carry out its obligations" to NATO.

As the Warsaw Pact statement "For the Removal of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs" stresses, "great responsibility for the fate of European and world peace is borne by those states on whose territories the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles is proceeding or planned."

By what motives is the U.S. Administration guided in intensively filling Western Europe with its missiles? How is this urgency to be explained? From Western Europe Pershing-2 missiles and GLCM's can reach a considerable amount of the USSR's European territory. With high accuracy and a powerful nuclear charge, they are capable of hitting a wide range of targets. Moreover, Pershing-2's reach their targets in 8-10 minutes -- that is, several times faster than ICBM's from the continental United States. Cruise missiles fly close to the ground, which makes it harder to get a radar fix on them in good time.

All this shows that the new U.S. medium-range missiles are precisely a means for carrying out a first strike against the USSR and its allies and are intended to give a substantial boost to U.S. strategic nuclear potential. The transatlantic strategists cherish the hope that they will help in catching the other side unawares and creating the conditions for a massive surprise nuclear missile offensive. However, Soviet retaliatory measures are preventing this hope from coming to pass.

From the outset, the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles and GLCM's has been accompanied by a vocal anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. In the process of creating this ruckus, attempts are being made to prove that the appearance of these missiles on European soil is allegedly a "natural reaction" to the Soviet SS-20 missiles, that Western Europe is purportedly defenseless in the face of the "massive concentration" of Soviet medium-range missiles, and that it needs to carry out an "arms upgrading."

For some reason, the U.S. and NATO leaders "forget" about (or, rather, they deliberately ignore) the British and French ballistic missiles and French bombers, and exclude from the reckoning U.S. forward-based and carrier-borne aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Operating from the territory of West European countries and from the seas adjacent to Europe, they can reach targets on USSR territory. With this approach, when individual kinds of NATO weapons with identical potential are artificially removed, when totaled from the overall nuclear potential of medium-range means, while the Soviet Union's similar missiles -- even in the east of the country -- are included in the reckoning, it is possible to "prove" the need for any "arms upgrading."

This approach totally ignores the reality which has taken shape today: In terms of medium-range carriers -- missiles and aircraft -- and in terms of the charges on them, NATO even has the advantage -- a 50 percent advantage -- as regards the number of charges. Therefore, the U.S. policy of further deployment of its missiles in Western Europe is a continuation of the policy of upsetting the established approximate equilibrium in the illusory hope of acquiring superiority. It leads not to the strengthening of stability, but to a change in the whole situation in Europe and increases the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The European Continent's progressive public is increasingly realizing that Washington is pursuing its own egoistic plans by forcing nuclear missiles on it -- as far as possible to safeguard U.S. territory proper against a nuclear conflagration by confining it to the eastern hemisphere. In this connection, the protest movement against the stationing of U.S. first-strike missiles in western Europe is not ceasing. It is sufficient to recall the peace camp at the Greenham Common base in Britain. Or the results of a public opinion poll in Belgium, where three-fourths of those polled were opposed to U.S. missiles being brought onto the country's territory. Or actions by very broad sections of the Netherlander public against "winged earth," against the stationing of 48 nuclear cruise missiles on the country's territory. The impressive peace champions' movement and the leading parties of the democratic opposition demand that these missiles not be brought onto Dutch soil, that the missile race be halted in Europe, and that this begin with the Netherlands.

Antimissile sentiments are also strengthening in the ruling circles of a number of West European states. At the last (June) session of the NATO Council, Denmark and Greece reserved their positions on the point in the final document relating to the need to continue deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet State is opposed to nuclear war, the arms race, and international tension; it advocates the creation of a situation in which all the peoples benefit. This means peace and cooperation, equal security, and elimination of the fear of nuclear catastrophe. In April of this year, for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of trust and demonstrating its goodwill, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The Soviet Union advocates a sharp reduction in the level of medium-range nuclear means, with strict observance of equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It has also voices readiness to make a more radical decision: to completely free Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Confirmation that the foreign policy proposals advanced by the Soviet Union are of a concrete, practical, tangible nature is provided by the new Soviet initiatives announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France. Our country's readiness to conclude individual agreements on medium-range nuclear means in Europe outside a direct link with the problem of space and strategic arms has been expressed. The USSR has unilaterally reduced the number of SS-20 missiles in the country's European zone, which were deployed in response to the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The statement by the Warsaw Pact states emphasizes the exceptional importance of the goodwill actions taken by the Soviet Union. These steps have been highly evaluated throughout the world as extremely timely, important, and constructive.

The Soviet stance on the place of the French and British nuclear potential in the European balance of forces was elucidated in Paris. This potential is growing quickly and we cannot close our eyes to it. At the same time, the Soviet Union's readiness for direct discussion on this topic with France, as well as with Britain, of course, was expressed.

It is now up to the West and, primarily, to the United States. It is a question of its practical countersteps to curb the arms race, one of which would be an accord on medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TASS ANALYZES U.S. CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN UK

LD182013 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

Work connected with the deployment of 64 cruise missiles with nuclear charges was started under cover of the night at the U.S. base of Molesworth situated 104 km away from the British capital. When asked why this work was started in the dead of night a representative of the Defence Ministry of the United Kingdom said with pure British inexcitability that this was a "routine" operation having no sinister reasons behind it.

The spokesman for the ministry did not specify, however, since when this construction and installment of electronic warning systems precisely at night time is regarded commonplace in Britain. Most probably it is since 1983 when the British authorities came up against a strong movement of protest against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles at Greenham Common. Far from all British people were then heartened by dubious honour of Britain becoming the first country in Western Europe where U.S. cruise missiles appear. Pickets of the peace camp of British women set up at Greenham Common are held at the gateway of the base for the third year now.

But the British Government clearly has no wish to heed either the voices of those women nor the voices of tens of thousands of people who took part in a demonstration of protest against the nuclear arms race held in London on October 26.

There is also another explanation for the unusual bent on night time work which has become "routine" at U.S. military bases. These actual military preparations contrast too sharply with the hopes which people in all countries now pin on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Going by everything, following Washington, London regards the show of military determination a most important element in creating a suitable atmosphere for the Geneva meeting. According to a report in "DER SPIEGEL" magazine, the United States hastened to deploy all the 108 "Pershing-2" missiles in Western Germany ahead of schedule. The Pentagon worries that an arrangement might be reached in Geneva which will impede the implementation of its plans. The Pentagon is, apparently, guiding itself by the same considerations in making haste about the emplacement of cruise missiles in Britain. As to the British authorities, they are ever ready to do a service to its senior partner in the military alliance. But Europe is too small and too brittle for nuclear power politics for them in London to look upon those problems as if from across an ocean.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

USSR: MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SHOWS NATO ARMS PUSH

Early Pershing-2 Siting

LD130732 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

According to the West German magazine STERN, referring to a high-placed Pentagon representative, the United States has completed before the scheduled time deployment of 108 nuclear Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG lest the coming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva should suspend the programme of their deployment.

The deployment of American first-strike missiles on the West German territory shows once again the intention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the United States at the head to continue following the dangerous course of building up militaristic preparations, speeding up the arms race contrary to all high-flown declarations of "peaceability".

All this is taking place against the background of unprecedentedly stepped up activities in the FRG of overtly revanchist forces advocating revision of the post-war frontiers. It is to be noted that this dangerous process is obviously welcomed in Washington which considers revanchism as an auxiliary detachment in the Reagan administration-proclaimed anti-communist "crusade", which seeks to use the potential of revanchist forces for asserting its military-political hegemony in Western Europe. The Bundeswehr now is the most powerful West European NATO Army, equipped with conventional weapons. It is no secret that in the FRG there is a mighty military-industrial complex and products of West German military concerns are exported to more than 70 states of the world.

The ruling right-wing conservative CDU/CSU bloc links with the country's militarization its own far-reaching designs. The Bonn leaders are seeking in every way to enhance to the maximum the FRG's role in NATO. Deployment of American missiles is up to their hegemonic designs and the arms manufacturers from the shores of the Rhine obviously would like to become the main NATO suppliers of ultra-modern non-nuclear armaments globally.

But the peoples of the European Continent and the whole world do not agree with it. The evidence of that is the mounting anti-nuclear movement in West European countries, the worldwide demand that the nuclear arms race be bridled, that a nuclear catastrophe be averted.

On the threshold of the Geneva meeting the world public expects from the United States and its NATO allies a constructive approach to topical questions of the present, such as the pressing problem of limitation of the nuclear arms race, prevention of militarization of outer space. The world public is waiting for Washington to come, at long last, from the assurances on its striving for solution of problems of limitation of armaments over to practical deeds.

Attempt to Forestall Accord

LD140051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] According to reports in the U.S. press, the United States has completed the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of all Pershing-2 medium-range [word indistinct] missiles in the FRG -- earlier than was planned. As the STERN journal notes, it was proposed that the missiles would be delivered to the FRG no earlier than the end of December.

Here is a commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

In trying to discover the reason for the accelerated deployment [razvertyvaniye] of these missiles, which carry nuclear charges, STERN expresses this view: Washington is afraid that at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva an agreement may be reached halting the siting [razmeshcheniye] of these missiles. Such assumptions have the right to exist, but I would add that recent practical actions of the United States are evidently aimed at creating additional obstacles on the path to attaining accord on medium-range nuclear weapons. The acceleration of the siting [razmeshcheniye] of Pershing-2 missiles in the FRG is a fact which, although it is the most scandalous, is not the only one. Remember how stubbornly and persistently Washington tried to get the Netherlands to adopt a decision on the siting of cruise missiles. These actions go against the fundamental interests of the peoples of Europe. They are in sharp contrast to the position being demonstrated by the Soviet Union.

Our country, with the aim of creating a favorable political climate on the European Continent, has undertaken a number of steps of exclusive importance. A moratorium has been introduced unilaterally on the siting of medium-range missiles. More [word indistinct] the numbers of SS-20 missiles in the European zone have been lowered to the level of June of last year; that is, the SS-20 missiles which were sited [razmeshchено] in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe have been withdrawn from combat readiness. In other words, not only has the Soviet Union given a signal, but also by concrete deeds, it has shown its sincere interest in and readiness to resolve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

These actions have been highly appraised by the public of Western Europe and of the whole world. But not only has the United States not followed the Soviet example; it has also taken a course of accelerating the saturation of Europe with nuclear weapons. It would appear that Washington has not given up hopes of (?outdoing) the Soviet Union. This is a utopia! There is only one realistic path. The resolving of problems on the basis of equality and equal security.

U.S. Avoids Discussing Numbers

LD140440 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] A report in a West German magazine says that the Pentagon has deployed all 108 Pershing- 2 missiles in the country, ahead of schedule, to get them in place before next week's summit in Geneva. U.S. officials in Washington were not available for comment. The only reaction to the report was a prepared statement by the Department of Defense saying the following: We do not discuss specific numbers of cruise missiles and Pershings in place nor do we discuss deployment schedules.

What they discuss -- and do it rather liberally -- is the numbers of the other side. The Soviet Union, through its top political and military leaders, gives the exact figures of, say, its SS-20 missiles. In the United States they come out with their own figures that are exaggerated, but don't say a word about what the United States has. In Washington, they never discuss their forward-based weapon systems capable of reaching the Soviet Union, nor do they ever mention the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France, also targeted against this country. As a result, the general public in the United States is left with the impression that the Soviet Union is making weapons for the fun of it, while those peace-loving NATO countries sit idly and do nothing.

We have a truly incredible situation when many Americans believe that, for example, SS-20 missiles can reach their country, which is not true, when Western Europe is said to be empty-handed in the face of a Soviet threat. But it is the American cruise and Pershings that can demolish our cities in less than 10 minutes. America's allies have over 500 nuclear warheads that can do the same to us. And we are told not to bother and not to count them in any arms control equation. When they refuse to discuss their own weapons, American officials refuse to discuss the real state of affairs. They thus refuse to discuss parity and equal security.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

PRAVDA ON NUCLEAR MISSILE WITHDRAWAL FROM GREECE

PM151515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Start Made"]

[Text] Withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Greece has started. According to press reports, the Honest John Missiles which had been deployed in the north have now been removed.

Formally, this is taking place within the framework of the planned NATO modernization of European nuclear arsenals and replacement of obsolete systems with modern ones. But in the case of Greece there will be no replacement. The country's leadership has already said on more than one occasion that it will not agree to any modernization of the nuclear weapons stationed there, and literally the other day Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreu confirmed again that the withdrawal that has started is final.

The promise to rid the ancient Hellenic land of the foreign nuclear burden was an important point in the program of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) when it was still preparing for the power struggle. And it would be no exaggeration to say that this pledge, which met the aspirations of the vast majority of Greeks, was one of the chief arguments that ensured PASOK's triumph at the 1981 election and its new victory last June. As is known, the socialists and the government they have formed are advocates of the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The removal of nuclear weapons from Greece is a logical necessity if one is seeking to implement the proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Of course, it will not be easy to achieve all this. From the outset Washington, which for decades had been accustomed to regarding Greece as a nuclear vessel, has not only shown displeasure at the new Greek leadership's "seditious" plans to get rid of the nuclear weapons and U.S. military bases and Athens' "willful" approach to a whole range of topical international problems, but has gone to the utmost to make this Mediterranean country toe the Atlantic line. Greece has been exhorted, intimidated, and sometimes even hollered at. The latest "exhorter" was U.S. Under Secretary of State M. Armacost who has just visited Athens.

But the antiwar movement has now encompassed the whole people in Greece. Peace demonstrations attended by hundreds of thousands of people are no rarity in this small country. This movement is the buttress of all Greece's positive ventures in the foreign policy sphere. It also provides the stimulus for the country's independent course. Even now the Greek democratic public is insisting that the process of eliminating nuclear arsenals that has begun should be completed fully and without delay.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TASS ON NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT CRUISE DEBATES

LD131715 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Hague, November 13 TASS -- Debates on a resolution tabled by the Labour Party, the biggest opposition party of the country, continue in the Dutch parliament today. The resolution calls for rejecting the government's decision on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory. This demand has been supported by other left parties.

The leader of the Labour Party, former Prime Minister Joop M. Den Uyl, stated that new U.S. nuclear missiles are undesirable for political and military reasons and make no contribution to the ensurance of the security of Western Europe. He described the decision to deploy cruise missiles adopted by the right-centre government of Rudolph Lubbers, as a capitulation to the dangerous delusion that a greater amount of nuclear arms leads to greater security. The speaker criticised the unconstructive stand of the cabinet with regard to the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Joop M. Den Uyl noted that the government "has fully ignored the attitude of the majority of the Dutch people, who declare against the missiles, and expressed the confidence that voters themselves will have the final say in the question of the missiles at the coming parliamentary elections. [no end quotation marks as received] He sharply criticised the attempts of the Christian Democrats' and right-wing Liberals' cabinet to tie the hands of the future government by including in the agreement with the USA on the missile deployment a clause according to which it cannot be abrogated unilaterally in the course of five years.

During the debates a number of deputies noted that the decision adopted under the United States pressure does not meet the interests of the Dutch people. This is shown eloquently by some four million signatures under the appropriate call to the government and by demonstrations of many thousands in various areas of the country. Chairman of the parliamentary group of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Ina Brower, described the government's decision as a "Pyrrhic victory", as a "contribution to the insanity of the arms race".

The ruling parties make attempts to impose on the parliament the decision taken against the will of the majority of the population through undemocratic machinations. Having an edge of only several votes in the parliament, they achieved the endorsement of the procedure in accordance with which the resolution on this important question touching upon the country's sovereignty, will be taken by simple majority, and not two-thirds majority.

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CSO: 5200/1152

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

USSR OFFER ON MISSILES IN FAR EAST REITERATED

LD161807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 16 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration is not abandoning its attempts to portray in a distorted light the USSR's policy in Asia and the Pacific Basin so as to frighten the countries of this region with the myth of the "Soviet threat," while at the same time trying to delude people with its own policy, which is a real and not a mythical threat to peace throughout the whole world, including Asia. The latest attempt of this kind is President Reagan's interview to Japanese journalists, in the course of which he stated in particular that Washington favors a discussion at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons of the question of the Soviet S-20 missiles situated in the Asian part of the USSR.

Nevertheless, it is generally known that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which in recent times has stepped up its military preparations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is the United States that fosters the militaristic and revanchist tendencies in the policy of Japan's ruling circles and that forces the pace of the building together of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggressive alliance. Neither is it a secret that the United States aims to turn this region into yet another arena of military and political confrontation with the USSR and other socialist states. As C. Weinberger, the current Pentagon chief, quite clearly admitted, the aim of U.S. policy in the region is confrontation with the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian Islands. It is none other than Washington which intends to make East Asia -- and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which bound it -- in the same kind of frontier for the deployment [rasvetyvaniye] of forward-based nuclear weapons as Western Europe and the Atlantic Ocean have become. And this is the true underlying reason for the increased attention on the part of the current U.S. Administration toward the Asian Pacific region.

As far as the missiles in the Asian part of the USSR are concerned, there are as many sited [razmeshchено] there as are necessary to balance the corresponding U.S. potential located in this region. If the United States does not add to this, neither will the USSR. It is also well known that the Soviet Union would not be opposed to a discussion of this problem with Asian and Pacific Ocean states which have analogous weapons, with the aim of limiting and subsequently reducing these weapons on a mutual basis.

The Soviet Union is proposing an approach diametrically opposed to the U.S. approach: to seek together a path toward the strengthening of security in Asia and the Pacific Basin. A formula for Asian security, in the opinion of the USSR, could include in particular such steps and measures as a refusal by all nuclear powers to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Asia and in the world as a whole, the nonuse of nuclear weapons against the countries and regions of this part of the world which observe a nonnuclear status, and the elimination of foreign military bases from the territory of the countries of Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean Basins.

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CSO: 5200/1152

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES WEST EUROPEAN PUBLIC CONCERN OVER U.S. PLANS

Editorial Introduction

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 85 p 5

[Introduction to series of reports: "The Binary Shadow over Europe"]

[Text] The U.S. Republican administration's intention to begin producing the latest types of binary ammunition filled with toxic nerve-paralyzing substances, which Pentagon strategists plan to deploy and use first on the European continent, has alarmed the public greatly. Here is what IZVESTIYA correspondents report from the West European capitals.

London Report

[Report by A. Krivopalov: "Another Conspiracy"]

[Text] The British Isles, where the Pentagon is largely free to use its own discretion, can expect to become its double hostage: a nuclear hostage at first, and now a chemical hostage as well. England is one of the first NATO countries where the American military establishment is making feverish preparations for the secret deployment of binary weapons. In this matter, just as in several others, official London has submitted totally to commands from the other side of the ocean, behaving in a manner befitting the best student in the Atlantic class but disregarding the national interests of its own people.

Every effort is being made to conceal the truth from the English—the fact that the Tory government is going behind their backs to agree with Washington's new aggressive plan to include binary weapons in the U.S. strategic arsenal for offensive operations and to use them in a first strike.

Nevertheless, bits of alarming information about the surrender to the presumptuous militarists on the other side of the Atlantic have made their way to the pages of the British press.

This unforeseen publicity has caused the issue of the secret talks on the American binary weapons to surface in Westminster, within the walls of the Parliament. In April, Labor Party Deputy G. Strang exposed the dangerous Anglo-American conspiracy. Driven into a corner, the representative of the

government demonstrated the value of Whitehall's "sincerity" when he had to admit, with obvious embarrassment, that some consultations had indeed been conducted with the Americans on this matter; but it was not clear who had spoken with the Americans--officials from the Foreign Office or the Defense Ministry.

The Labor opposition speaker responded indignantly to these hypocritical statements: "We suspected that some cabinet members, and perhaps the prime minister herself, were willing to deploy the new U.S. chemical weapons on British soil. This is an absolutely unacceptable undertaking. I am certain that this is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Englishmen."

The Conservative government, however, is taking no notice of the feelings of the British royal subjects and is avoiding any public discussion of the matter. Nevertheless, on the basis of some fleeting remarks in English newspapers, we can assume that it has taken a number of dangerous steps by giving in to the American strategists. When the debates on the binary weapons entered their final stage on Capitol Hill in Washington, the Tories again proved to be loyal subjects.

According to the NEW SCIENTIST, Pentagon officials are already conducting "chemical alert" exercises on their bases in Great Britain. Sites have already been chosen for the storage of binary weapons in the British Isles. The cruise missiles here will also be equipped with them.

Bonn Report

[Report by Ye. Grishin: "'Sleep of Death on the Rhine'"]

[Text] The face of the American warrior cannot be seen: It is hidden behind a gas-mask. With his rifle atilt, the G.I. advances. "Americans rehearsing chemical warfare. Troop landing on Bundeswehr air force base in Lower Saxony"--says the caption under this eloquent photograph in DER SPIEGEL.

The U.S. military establishment keeps huge stocks of chemical weapons in the FRG. The central warehouse of the toxic substances of American troops in Europe is located in the village of Fischbach (Rhineland Palatinate). The quantity of chemical combat weapons concentrated here, according to expert estimates, is enough to poison the entire population of Europe. It is understandable that the West German public was seriously alarmed by Washington's intention to begin producing binary nerve gas weapons: "Secret Pentagon papers," DER SPIEGEL reported, "long ago listed the locations for the future deployment of binary weapons. Five such centers were to be established in West Germany: near Hanau, Mannheim, Ahlge and Permasens and in the Schwarzwald."

Prominent SPD leader K. Voigt does not exclude the possibility that Bonn and Washington have already concluded a secret agreement on the deployment of this terrible weapon of mass destruction in the FRG.

The Americans do not even doubt that Central Europe will become a field of chemical battles in the event of a conflict, DER SPIEGEL remarked. Detailed

American plans stipulate the specific regions where chemical weapons will be used in the FRG and the specific quantities of binary munitions needed for each bridgehead.

It is amazing how easily the current Bonn government lets Washington make all of the decisions on vitally important issues of war and peace. By agreeing to the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles, it turned the country into a launching pad for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Judging by all indications, Bonn officials are now helping to turn the FRG into a "binary gas chamber."

The inhabitants of the FRG are protesting the American plans for "chemical rearmament." They do not want to live side by side with the "sleep of death" or to be the nuclear and chemical hostages of the United States. "Rats, rabbits and agricultural pests can be poisoned with gas and can be treated in this way, but the citizens of the FRG cannot," Chairman J. Lelbach of the Rhineland Palatinate territorial association of German trade unions declared.

Lisbon Report

[Report by P. Golub: "Hostage Training"]

[Text] "We do not want to be hostages in a war." Many Portuguese are expressing this point of view today. This is connected with Washington's announced decision to begin producing new types of chemical weapons and deploying them in several European countries.

"The binary weapon the United States intends to arm itself with," stressed the renowned Portuguese fighter for peace, sociologist Silas Sercair, "is a weapon of genocide. Distinguished by its great destructive capabilities, it is designed primarily to destroy 'enemy' personnel and the civilian population. In this respect, it is related to the barbarous neutron bomb and should be outlawed.

"No matter how much American propaganda tries to portray the binary weapon as a 'safer' weapon or even as a 'humane' one, it will not be able to deceive anyone.

"The old world is too small to be turned into a testing-ground for American chemical weapons. It must be delivered from this danger," he stressed. "It is obvious that Washington intends to deploy the latest chemical weapons in direct proximity to the borders of Warsaw Pact states. This provides irrefutable proof that the United States associates binary weapons with offensive operations and with their use in a first strike."

Therefore, the issue here is a new strategic component of the American military arsenal. And this means that the people overseas are again trying to disrupt the existing strategic balance between the United States and the USSR and have decided to resume undermining existing agreements in this area and the current drafting of the international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. We resolutely condemn this approach to this extremely important issue.

"The socialist countries are taking positive steps to secure world peace and prevent war, including chemical warfare. We applaud the January 1983 proposal of the Warsaw Pact states on the removal of all chemical weapons from Europe and we support the initiative of the governments of the GDR and CSSR on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe," he said at the conclusion of our conversation.

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CSO: 5200/1072-Y

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS: U.S. OPPOSES CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD161957 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyzcheslav Chernyshev reports:

As soon as it comes to going over from words to action, the United States begins openly hampering the efforts of the international community for disarmament and for lessening the threat of an all-absorbing military conflict. This has been clearly seen in voting at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on a series of draft resolutions.

Thus, the USA was at the head of a small group of NATO bloc partners voting against the draft resolution on a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons, which was approved by an overwhelming majority vote. This document adopted on the initiative of the socialist states, including the Soviet Union, expresses conviction of the need for concluding speedily a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their scrapping. Washington was also unhappy about the concrete call to all states that they conscientiously conduct serious talks on a ban on that brutal weapon and refrain from any actions that could hamper them, in particular the production and deployment of binary and other types of chemical weapons, their deployment on the territory of other states.

Washington has also proved to disagree with the draft resolutions proposed by the socialist and non-aligned states on the holding of a disarmament week and a worldwide disarmament campaign. The draft resolutions express concern about a further build-up of the race of weapons, especially of nuclear weapons, the imminent threat of their spreading into outer space, which creates a serious danger to international peace and security. In that connection the international community urged the governments of all states, above all, those which have nuclear weapons to take into account the demands of the mass movements for peace and disarmament on all continents for terminating and reversing the arms race. But this desire of the peoples of the world, proof of which has been an overwhelming majority vote at the First Committee, is at variance with Washington's aims, whose representatives meaningfully "abstained" in voting.

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CSO: 5 200/1151

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

USSR: GDR SEEKS MEETING ON CHEMICAL-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, November 14 TASS -- The GDR Council of Ministers has proposed that plenipotentiary representatives of the foreign ministries of the GDR, FRG, and Czechoslovakia should open consultations on all issues concerning the creation in central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons simultaneously with the talks at the Geneva disarmament conference. These proposals are contained in the note of the GDR Government delivered to the FRG Government in Bonn. As is pointed out in a statement issued here today, the note stresses that the GDR consistently declares for reaching agreement at the Geneva disarmament conference within the shortest time possible on a full ban on chemical weapons.

In connection with the danger of production of new types of chemical weapons, in the first place of binary weapons, and the threat of their deployment in central Europe, the GDR Council of Ministers expresses firm conviction that it is necessary to use all opportunities for the implementation of regional measures to ban the chemical weapons. Therefore, it has together with the Czechoslovak Government, issued a proposal recently on the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe. This would contribute to a general ban on the chemical weapons [and] be a constructive contribution to international detente and disarmament [and] creation of the climate of trust in Europe. Simultaneously, the statement says, this would be a specific step aimed at ensuring that war should never start from the German soil.

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CSO: 5200/1151

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: EUROPEAN CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS URGES SECURITY COOPERATION

LD171419 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Brussels, November 16 TASS -- A two-day session of the international committee for European security and cooperation came to a close today in the Belgian capital. It was attended by representatives of public organizations from more than 20 countries, as well as activists of a number of international non-governmental organizations. Participants in the session approved the text of a telegram to the leaders of the two great powers which expressed hope on behalf of the European public that the Soviet-American summit meeting would promote the cause of peace, detente, universal security and cooperation.

The peace-minded public of the continent urges the United States to follow the example of the USSR and to institute a moratorium on nuclear explosions. A decision to this effect would create favourable conditions for holding constructive talks, the telegram says.

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CSO: 5200/1150

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: FINNISH LEGISLATORS ADVOCATE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD172145 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Helsinki, November 17 TASS -- Representatives of political parties of Finland, represented in parliament, have called upon the government of northern countries to invigorate efforts with a view of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of the European Continent. The appeal supports the striving for relaxation of international tension, disarmament and notes the importance of preserving a stable situation in the north of Europe.

Nuclear weapons are a threat also to the north of Europe. And therefore, a nuclear-free status of that region is an importance factor for ensuring security and it should be consolidated by joint measures of northern countries, the appeal says. The nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe would be a step towards full deliverance of the continent from nuclear weapons.

Chairmen of the parliamentary parties of Finland understood the obligation to broaden the relations between political parties of Finland and also parties of other northern countries with a view of creating in the north of Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons.

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CSO: 5200/1150

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

PRAVDA ON NEW ZEALAND'S WISH FOR 'NUCLEAR-FREE ANZUS'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Dmitriy Kosyrev: "In Spite of Blackmail"]

[Text] A compromise was not reached--this was the result of New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister G. Palmer's visit to the United States.

The Labor government which took charge in New Zealand last July is known to be prohibiting ships carrying nuclear weapons from entering the country's ports. Washington, asserting that this is tantamount to the dissolution of the ANZUS bloc (Australia-New Zealand-United States), is flagrantly pressuring New Zealand. The American "sanctions" include the cancellation of joint combat maneuvers, the cessation of exchanges of military-technical information and many others.

The plan Palmer brought with him to Washington and discussed with Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger stipulated that the New Zealand authorities would allow American military ships into their ports only after a search for nuclear weapons. This plan is unacceptable to those in Washington. Furthermore, they are threatening new "sanctions" if the Labor government should keep its promise to secure the ban with legislation.

At its last regular convention, which was held just recently, the Labor Party advised the government to withdraw from ANZUS. The Labor Party favors a policy of non-alignment and neutrality.

The cabinet of ministers in Wellington, however, gives the issue a slightly different wording, referring to a "nuclear-free ANZUS." In other words, New Zealand would remain a member of the bloc but would not allow "nuclear ships" into its ports. In particular, Wellington leaders are saying that the ANZUS treaty says nothing about nuclear weapons. Washington's rejection of this argument was reaffirmed by Weinberger.

What will happen next? Obviously, Washington will launch a new round of "persuasive arguments," liberally laced with blackmail. After all, the stakes in this conflict are high. With its policy, New Zealand has essentially become the epicenter of the growing antinuclear protests throughout the vast and strategically important region of the South Pacific. New Zealand's policy

is having a noticeable effect on the strong movement for peace and against ANZUS in neighboring Australia. It also played a significant role in the declaration of the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone by 13 states of the region in August. Finally, the "inevitability" of blind adherence to U.S. nuclear strategy is being debated actively by Washington's other allies. Therefore, the current conflict between the United States and New Zealand clearly reflects substantial differences of opinion and even a clash between the Washington administration's ambitions and the interests of the Pacific and other peoples opposing the strategy of nuclear madness in the basin of the world's largest ocean.

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CSO: 5200/1072-F

JPRS-TAC-85-061
9 December 1985

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: NEW ZEALAND LAW TO BAN NUCLEAR SHIPS' CALLS

LD180941 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 18 TASS -- The working out of the draft law banning the calls at the ports of New Zealand of nuclear-capable warships has been completed in that country, Prime Minister David Lange has reported. Speaking at a press conference in Wellington, the head of the New Zealand Government said that the draft law would be introduced in parliament in December, before the beginning of the regular parliament recess.

The working out of the new legislation was fiercely opposed in Washington. Official representatives of the U.S. Administration openly threatened that if the legislation was adopted New Zealand would lose the status of a U.S. ally. However, despite the pressure from across the ocean, David Lange reiterated the allegiance of the New Zealand Government to the anti-nuclear policy which is supported by the overwhelming majority of the population of that country.

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RELATED ISSUES

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS ON ARMS

PM141115 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With a Delegation From the Nobel Prize Winners' Congress"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in the Kremlin on 13 November a delegation of the Nobel Peace Prize Winners' Congress, which was held on 25-27 October in Maastricht, Holland. The delegation included the Nobel prizewinner George Wald of the United States, Teo Knippenberg and Suzanne Gabriel from the Netherlands and Alois Englaender, secretary of the Federation of Nobel Prize Winners, from Austria.

The meeting was attended by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Nobel Prize winner Aleksandr Prokhorov, academician-secretary of the General Physics and Astronomy Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The delegation gave Mikhail Gorbachev a message from the Nobel Prize Winners' Congress addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message says:

You have an unprecedented opportunity to change the course of human history.

We urge you not to leave Geneva until an agreement is reached on a concrete plan of comprehensive disarmament, including the following first-priority steps:

1. The pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.
2. The complete banning of nuclear weapons tests starting with a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions.
3. The consistent nonmilitarization of outer space.
4. The radical reduction of nuclear stockpiles as the first step towards their early elimination.
5. The creation of a joint mechanism with a view to preventing the accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

President Dwight Eisenhower said a long time ago that the arms race takes the food away from the hungry every day.

Security can be achieved only through disarmament and through ensuring proper human existence.

The future requires a joint reorientation of scientific and technological knowledge.

The attainment of peace requires less emphasis on ideology, but more tolerance, and the solution of emerging problems on the basis of international cooperation.

Courage is needed today not for war preparations, but for attaining peace.

Then George Wald made a speech. Handing over the message, G. Wald pointed out the broad scope of the peace movement in the United States. This is confirmed by public opinion polls, he said. For example, from 70 to 80 percent of Americans come out for the nuclear arms freeze. The talk that the arms race is allegedly needed for securing U.S. national interests actually reflects only the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which hopes to get profits running into billions of dollars from the "star wars" program.

The policy of the Soviet Union is consonant with the appeals of the scientists who are concerned about the destiny of the world and the future of all the children on the planet, G. Wald said in conclusion.

Mikhail Gorbachev addressed members of the delegation.

M.S. Gorbachev's Speech

It is with pleasure that I accept a message signed by outstanding scientists who are Nobel Prize winners. I would like to say immediately that the Soviet leadership views this message as a document of tremendous significance to all humankind. The appeal it makes for the two great powers to secure a turn for the better in international affairs, put an end to the arms race, and prevent the militarization of outer space is fully consonant with the sentiments in our country and the practical intentions of its leadership.

Our time is, without exaggeration, a crucial moment in history. Mankind has now reached a point which calls for particular wisdom in decisionmaking, care in considering moves, discretion in action, and regard not only for one's own national interests, but also for the interests of the entire world community. I think it is the realization of this fact that also underlies the initiative made by the Nobel Prize winners.

In the USSR we believe there is no task more important and pressing today than to close the channels for the continued stockpiling of nuclear arms, the ever more sophisticated kinds of these weapons, while shutting the door securely on armaments in outer space. This is consistent with the views and proposals we are taking to the Soviet-U.S. meeting in a few days.

Our approach to this meeting is open and honest. We go to Geneva completely aware of the responsibility resting on the leaders of all states, but above all, of such countries as the USSR and the United States. We go there for serious and productive work and, I should say, with our hands not empty.

The Soviet Union stands for the meeting to help resolve the key issues of our times, those of strengthening international peace and security, improving relations between the USSR and the United States, checking the arms race, and preventing its extension to outer space.

We are deeply convinced that it is especially important today that every thinking person be fully aware of his personal responsibility for warding off the war threat.

And it is only natural for scientists, who perhaps have a clearer idea than others of the likely aftermath of a nuclear war, to raise their voice against wars, be it terrestrial wars or "star" wars. This is how I also interpret the address conveyed by you. Our country values highly the humanist tradition of true scientists who have always taken an active stand on the issue of war and peace, a tradition initiated by Niels Bohr, Albert Einstein and Frederick Joliot-Curie.

Our time is truly the "golden age" of science. The bounds of knowledge are extending exceptionally fast. All the way from microcosm to outer space, human reason is penetrating such depths and secrets of nature as seemed out of reach only a short time ago. Making full use of the results of cognition would make it possible to enrich man's material and intellectual life in terms of quality.

Is it not a terrible paradox of the 20th century that achievements in science, directed toward developing weapons of mass annihilation, threaten the very existence of human race?

The issues of war and peace have been put in the foreground by the objective course of development itself.

Scientists, their influential say and competent opinion can, and are called upon to, play a big role in awakening the people to reality and urging them on to vigorous action to stop and reverse the arms race and start reducing armaments.

You are right in stressing in your message that courage today is required not in preparing for war, but in achieving peace. This is all the more true as the arms race has reached a critical point. Even today, advances in military technology have made arms control extremely difficult. We have come right down to a line beyond which the situation may become uncontrollable altogether.

Whether strike weapons will make it to outer space or be barred from it is an all-important question. The answer to it is will decide the course of developments in the world for many years ahead. Can there be any peaceful future and strategic stability if yet another mortal danger, the one from space, will emerge in addition to the missiles already in silos and in ocean depths?

Imagine what a world there will be in this case in ten or twenty years. Waves [volny] from all manner of strike weapons will be rushing everywhere overhead, from the edge of the atmosphere at an altitude of a hundred kilometers to geostationary orbits above all people inhabiting our planet.

The Soviet people, who have lived for 40 years surrounded by U.S. "forward-based" weaponry, strongly reject the very possibility of its spread to outer space and the prospect of having it overhead, above their homes.

And how will the common Americans, who have not yet become accustomed to having others' weapons on their borders, either on earth or in space, feel in this case? I think tension in relations between our countries will escalate to a point unprecedented even by today's standards and be even more difficult to control.

The militarization of outer space will put a heavy psychological burden on people in all countries and bring about an atmosphere of universal instability and uncertainty.

The question arises: What's the purpose of all this? By the way, it is appropriate to ask this question as well: Does not the very fact of weapons deployment by one

state in outer space, above the territory of other states, constitute a breach of their sovereignty?

Soviet people in their letters often ask what the Soviet Union will do if the United States, in spite of everything, embarks on the development, testing, and deployment of a multi-tier antimissile defense. We have already said the USSR will find an effective answer which, in our opinion, will meet the demand of maintaining strategic equilibrium and its stability. But if this happens, the case in point will be a new round of the arms race.

As is known, there were no weapons in outer space until now. If they appear there, it will be an exceptionally difficult undertaking to bring them back. And it is totally unsubstantiated to expect that the development of space strike weapons will lead to the disappearance of nuclear weapons on earth. The history of the development of new types of weapons and the existing realities are convincing testimony to the opposite.

Is the logic, in keeping with which it is necessary to arm oneself to the teeth in order to disarm, correct at all? In other words: Why should one develop missiles to destroy missiles when there is a different, more dependable, and safer way and what is most important, the way leading directly to the goal, the way of reaching accords on the reduction and subsequent complete elimination of the existing missiles?

It is clear from all points of view and from the position of common sense as well that the second way is the only reasonable one. We are for it.

You know that our country is prepared to halve the nuclear means of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory. We have unilaterally reduced medium-range missiles in Europe as well. We are ready to sign a treaty of nonaggression, to agree to the establishment of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

All these steps of ours, just like many proposals that are now on the negotiating table, taken together and individually provide an opportunity to improve the international situation substantially, to lessen the threat of nuclear conflict, and to pave the way toward complete nuclear disarmament. We realize perfectly well that to live with the perpetual threat of nuclear weapons is a dismal prospect for humankind.

What alternative to that does the "Strategic Defense Initiative" provide? In our firmly held view, only an unlimited and mutually accelerating race in so-called "defensive" and "offensive" arms.

I have more than once had to characterize SDI politically. I won't stress yet another time its clearly imperial tilt toward trying to ensure superiority -- military and technological -- over other states.

I will dwell on another aspect. It is said SDI will ensure a breakthrough in the field of technology. But even if we assume that its realization will spur scientific and technological progress, the question still remains: At what price will this be achieved? It is absolutely clear -- at the price of the development of suicidal arms systems. More and more people, including in the U.S. are coming to understand this.

We are in favor of an essentially different way of speeding up the progress in science and technology. We are for competition in technology and constructive cooperation in the conditions of a durable and just peace.

Is not outer space itself a highly promising arena of international cooperation? We have just now started exploring it in the interest of science and man's practical activity. But how much has been achieved within a short period of time! The first sputnik, the first man in space, the first man on the moon, the landing on Venus and Mars, and an excellent map of Venus.

These are just initial steps. It is necessary to make the exploration of boundless expanses of outer space a joint undertaking of states.

We have submitted for UN consideration an extensive program of peaceful cooperation in space. The USSR proposes to create a world space organization, which would be a centre for coordinating the efforts of all mankind in this enterprise.

This means fundamental scientific research and the launching of interplanetary ships, such as, to Mars, for these purposes.

This means the application of the results of space research in the fields of biology, medicine, materials science, weather forecasting, and climate and nature study; for the creation of global satellite communication systems; distance probing of the earth; and studies of the world's oceans.

This, finally, means creating by joint efforts and for use in the interests of all peoples, new space equipment, including large orbital scientific stations, various manned ships, and in perspective, industrialization of near-earth space.

We are, naturally, also prepared for peaceful cooperation in space on a bilateral basis, with those states that show interest in it. This fully applies to the United States as well.

You remember the Soyuz-Apollo link-up in 1975, which fascinated mankind. Something is being done now, too. We are conducting studies of Venus and Halley's Comet jointly with U.S. scientists in the framework of the international project "Vega" and we take part in the search and rescue from space program with other countries.

This, however, is just a small fraction of what could be done jointly. It is unreasonable to let such opportunities slip.

By all indications, among the U.S. public, scientists, and in the U.S. Congress, a great deal of interest is being shown in the resumption of cooperation, and concrete projects are being advanced. We are prepared to consider serious proposals of this kind.

Both military programs and peaceful projects in space, including research, are costly undertakings, making even greater the reasons to choose the alternative of peaceful cooperation.

The mastering of thermonuclear synthesis is a promising area of international cooperation. This will provide mankind with a virtually unlimited source of energy, a sort of man-made sun.

As is known, the idea of a controlled thermonuclear reaction was first advanced in 1956 by Academician Igor Kurchatov in his well-known lecture in Britain, when he familiarized scientists of many countries with the works of Soviet scientists.

The "Tokamak" international pilot thermonuclear reactor project has been developed in Vienna since 1978 on the initiative of the Soviet Union with participation of

scientists from a number of West European countries, as well as of the United States and Japan.

It can already be said that such a reactor is technically feasible and, as specialists hold, it can be built in the relatively near future, in any case, before the year 2000.

During the recent visit to Paris we expressed appropriate considerations to French President Francois Mitterrand. He received our proposal positively. We deem it important, moreover, necessary, to pool the efforts of all states concerned with the implementation of thermonuclear synthesis, which will make it possible to solve one of the most acute global problems, the energy problem.

There are a lot of pressing tasks in the world of today that require coordination and cooperation. I would like to emphasize again that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently in favor of the broadest cooperation, of pooling the efforts of states in the use of scientific and technical achievements exclusively for peaceful purposes and mankind's progress. I can assure you the Soviet Union does not lack the readiness for this cooperation and goodwill.

I wish you success in your fruitful scientific activity, in the noble field of upholding the cause of a world without arms, a world without wars.

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CSO: 5200/1156

REGIONAL ISSUES

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES U.S. READERS IN NEW BOOK

LD142322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 14 TASS -- The U.S. publishers Richardson and Steirman, in cooperation with the APN publishers, have published the book "Time for Peace" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is a collection of Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches since March 1985, when he was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here is the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the U.S. reader, which is given as a foreword in the book.

This book is a collection of statements made between March and October 1985, since my election as general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. Its content represents my own and my colleagues' ideas, arising from reflections on the past and the present, a contemplation of the future, and from talks with very different people: Factory managers and workers, farmers and scientists, politicians from other countries, my friends, and my critics.

This book naturally reflects this particular historical moment, which not only prompts, but, at times, dictates a definite approach to problems facing the Soviet Union, as well as ways of seeking their solution. But the present is so packed with events and changes that sometimes even a single day may be equivalent to an entire epoch in terms of the scope of decisions that have to be made and of the significance of what must be accomplished for the present and future generations. This is convincingly demonstrated by the experience of any country.

To a considerable extent, this complex decision-making process is also true of the domestic tasks facing our state and, which command the attention of the Soviet Union's leadership. We have major achievements as well as quite a few unresolved problems, some of which are quite serious. I shall not list them here, as they are dealt with in sufficient detail in this book. I wish to stress only that a country which has set itself the primary task of raising its people's standard of living and quality of life cannot but have a vital stake in peace, in tranquil and normal international affairs, and in mutually advantageous cooperation. Our foreign policy is an organic and logical extension of our domestic policy.

The present-day world situation causes grave anxiety among our people. I believe that these apprehensions are shared by many Americans. Mankind now faces the most crucial choice in civilization's history; a choice that must be made today, before it is too late. It is a choice between further straining international tensions or relaxing them, between escalating the arms race to cosmic proportions or curtailing it, between confrontation or cooperation. A common danger has always required common

efforts. This is how our alliance during the war against fascism arose. Today we face a still greater danger: total nuclear annihilation. Can it really be that we lack the wisdom, patience, perseverance, and courage needed to ward off this formidable threat?

The weight of responsibility that history and life itself have imposed on our two countries -- on their political leadership -- is especially great today. We are firmly committed to returning Soviet-U.S. relations to a normal track, back to the road of mutual understanding and cooperation. We favor a negotiated settlement of all disputed issues. The Soviet Union stands ready to seek and find common ground on matters of disarmament and the improvement of the international situation. But, quite clearly, this goal cannot be achieved without reciprocal efforts on the part of the United States.

Peace, peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation are the basic principles of our foreign policy.

The Soviet Union seeks neither foreign territory nor foreign resources. We have enough of everything. Besides, the Soviet people know the horrors of war and its tragic aftermath only too well from their own bitter experience.

The vital need for peace and ways of achieving it are a major theme of this book. In addressing the U.S. reader, let me say that our country has never instigated or initiated an arms race. We have not been the first to start manufacturing any type of weapon. The Soviet Union has pledged not to deploy weapons in space if other nations do not do so. We shall not conduct nuclear tests and explosions if the United States joins the moratorium we have declared. We would like this moratorium to be the first step on the road toward reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.

I would also like to draw your attention to our latest proposals: To reduce nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory by 50 percent if both sides completely prohibit space-based strike weapons; and, irrespective of this reduction, to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons substantially in Europe. All this, of course, is subject to the strict observance of the principle of equal security and to verification by all necessary measures agreed upon through negotiations.

In conclusion, let me say that our country will never unleash war. This is the position of the Soviet leadership. This is the opinion of the millions of Soviet people engaged in peaceful, constructive work.

As the author of this collection, I would like to thank Richardson and Steirman, publishers, who have kindly undertaken to publish this book. I would consider my aim achieved if the U.S. reader gains a better understanding of our plans and intentions, and if he feels our desire for peace and cooperation.

I sincerely wish my U.S. readers prosperity and a peaceful future!

At a ceremony today at the USSR Embassy in Washington, which was devoted to the publication of Mikhail Gorbachev's book, Anatoliy Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, expressed confidence that the book will help the mass U.S. reader become better acquainted with the principles of the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Stuart Richardson, one of the directors of the publishing house, stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's book is imbued with the ideals of peace and creativity. It will be read in the United States by everyone who is concerned for the future of our planet, the fate of peace and international security, and the state of relations between the USSR and the United States, and who is contributing to the struggle for peace and the struggle to turn back the dangerous arms race. I hope, S. Richardson said, that a time will come when a U.S. President will write a book imbued with the same ideals. S. Richardson expressed great satisfaction at the fact that Gorbachev's book has been published in the United States on the eve of such a very important event as the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

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CSO: 5200/1156

RELATED ISSUES

GROMYKO ADDRESSES GORKIY OBLAST SOVIET SESSION

PM151135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report on 13 November session of Gorkiy Oblast Soviet with the participation of the party aktiv, addressed by A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Raising the Soviets' Work to the Level of the New Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Gorkiy, 13 Nov--Progress in fulfilling the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Work of the Gorkiy Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies Toward a Fitting Greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress" was examined at a session of the oblast soviet held today jointly with the party aktiv. Taking part in the session was A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The times make it incumbent on the soviets, in directing the socialist competition in honor of the 27th Party Congress, to act on a larger scale, to be bolder in assuming the initiative in the resolution of topical socioeconomic problems, and to be extremely attentive toward everything that affects people, their needs and aspirations, and their labor, life, and leisure. The basis for a further improvement in the people's well-being and in our country's economic and defense might is efficient labor by every collective and every Soviet person. This idea was supported with concrete examples by the deputies who spoke -- Yu. A. Marchenkov, chairman of Gorkiy Gorispolkom; V.P. Menkov, first secretary of Gorodets Party Gorkom; S.L. Berdnikov, tool maker at the Gorkiy Truck Plant Production association; F.M. Mitenkov, professor at Gorkiy's A.A. Zhdanov Polytechnical Institute; T.P. Sergeyeva, chairman of Purekh Rural Soviet Ispolkom in Chalovskiy Rayon; N.S. Zharkov, director of the A.A. Zhdanov Krasnoye Sormovo plant, and M.C. Vagin, chairman of the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz in Koverninskiy Rayon.

A.A. Gromyko then spoke. He said:

Dear comrades!

The present session of the Gorkiy Oblast Soviet is taking place at an exceptionally important stage of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In party organizations and labor collectives and among broad strata of the country's population, the discussion is under way of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU program, the changes to the party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period Through the Year 2000 -- all the important documents that were approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum.

The "Soviet threat" myth is an old as our state. Yet, as is known, we have attacked no one; on the contrary, we have been attacked. Taking cover behind this myth, American imperialism has mounted an unprecedented arms buildup. It uses various forms of economic pressure against us and our Warsaw Pact allies and wages an unbridled psychological war.

Washington is now gambling on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms. It tries to mislead people and to pass off these arms as defensive. It lulls the peoples' vigilance with claims that the preparation for "star wars" is still just an "idea" and that only "preliminary research" is being conducted. Of course, there is not a grain of truth here!

Multibillion-dollar appropriations have already been allocated to the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms. All this is being done under conditions when talks are being held between us and the United States. Their aim is in accordance with the accord previously reached -- it is precisely to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability.

It is natural that, in elaborating and implementing grand peaceful plans to accelerate socioeconomic development, the party's Central Committee, its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government cannot fail to devote very close attention to ensuring our security. This is a constant concern. Like the concern for the further strengthening and the prosperity of our motherland, it demands daily, unremitting effort by the entire people.

It is necessary, above all, to maintain high vigilance and strengthen the country's defense capability in every possible way. Let him who wants to speak with us in the language of force know that he has chosen the wrong target. We will be able to make an appropriate response to any threat.

And undoubtedly the people of Gorkiy, who always display great patriotism in the defense of the motherland and its interests in the world, will spare no effort to ensure that with their labor they make a fitting contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might. The multifaceted nature of your industry will make it possible for this contribution to be even more weighty. Of course, all the plans to accelerate our socioeconomic development are oriented not toward war, but toward peace. They more than convincingly refute the fabrications about some kind of "Soviet threat." Neither we nor our friends in the socialist countries -- nor, moreover, any of the planet's peoples -- need war.

The whole world is now awaiting the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's forthcoming meeting with the U. S. President. Everyone is aware that much will depend on its results.

The Soviet side is not approaching this meeting simply with good intentions. We have put forward major new initiatives. M. S. Gorbachev spoke of them in detail during his visit to France. First and foremost, we proposed to the U. S. Administration that agreement be reached on a total ban for both sides on space strike arms and on a really radical -- 50-percent -- reduction in nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. If our proposals were greeted positively by the other side, that could bring about a sharp change for the better in the world situation, strengthen strategic stability, and increase mutual trust.

The boldness and scale of the Soviet Union's new proposals had such an effect on the Western world that any discussion of the problems of disarmament and detente are now inevitably focused on our initiatives.

You know that at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Sofia the Soviet Union's leaders, headed by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the other socialist countries' delegations put forward a detailed joint program aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and ensuring a change for the better in European and world affairs. It is an impressive program. It is not detrimental to anyone's interests, and at the same time it accords with the cherished aspirations of all mankind -- the preservation of peace and life on earth. The socialist community countries are fully determined to fight persistently for its implementation for the sake of their peoples' happiness, for the sake of the triumph of peace, freedom, and justice throughout the world.

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CSO: 5200/1156

RELATED ISSUES

SOVIET STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PM190928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Guarding the Fatherland's Labor. Tomorrow is Missile Forces and Artillery Day"--no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is a PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpt] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] Scientific and technical progress has fundamentally transformed the Armed Forces. This is particularly obvious in the Strategic Missile Forces. What can you say about their present condition and technical equipment?

[Maksimov] The contemporary missile forces can trace their origins to many glorious units of conventional and rocket artillery. Last year they celebrated their 25th anniversary. This is a comparatively brief period, if we were to recall that our artillery's history already spans more than 600 years. Our forces have traversed an exceptionally strenuous and full path to establish themselves. The first Soviet ballistic missile was launched in 1947. An ICBM was successfully tested in the USSR 10 years later.

And a new category of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Strategic Missile Forces -- had been created by 1959. This was a forced but necessary measure in response to the growing aggressiveness of and military threat from imperialism.

The enormous achievements by our own science and technology, including in the sphere of missile building, have led to the creation of missiles of most diverse type and for various purposes and to their broad introduction into the forces.

The Missile Forces today can resolve combat tasks that are unprecedented in scale and importance. We now have in service [na vooruzenii] launch installations with fully automated control and they can be made ready for use in combat in an extremely brief time span. The fact that these complexes are fully fitted with automation and electronic-cybernetic devices augments the strength of missile servicemen tenfold and enhances the reliability of weapons and combat equipment.

No, we are not the initiators of the arms race on earth. The Soviet Union has unilaterally renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, has introduced a moratorium on the conduct of all nuclear explosions, and has suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The USSR has declared to the entire world that it will not be the first to move into space bearing weapons.

But in response to our peace-loving proposals, the aggressive circles are carrying out more and more new nuclear explosions and are testing antisatellite weapons.... The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum pointed out that now the essence of the imperialist states' policy is becoming increasingly clear: To attain military superiority over socialism. They are forcibly whipping up a new round of the arms race and are undertaking practical steps for the militarization of space with a view to preparations for the so-called "star wars." What we are talking about is the creation [sozdaniye] of new means which would enable the aggressor to deliver with impunity a first disabling strike against the USSR and its allies and to gain victory in a nuclear-missile war.

We are, however, sufficiently strong to offer a crushing response to any attempt to encroach upon our people's security and peaceful labor.

[question] The fast development of missile technology has resulted in making the military vocation of "missileman" one of the most widespread in the Army and the Navy. What, in your opinion, are the most typical features and characteristics of this vocation?

[Maksimov] The missile servicemen, just like all servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces, are primarily ardent patriots of the motherland, ideologically convinced fighters who are boundlessly devoted to the party and the cause of communism and who are prepared at any moment to perform to the utmost their lofty patriotic and international duty. They are distinguished by lofty responsibility and legitimate pride at being entrusted daily with performing combat standby duty [boevoye dezhurstvo] on the frontline of the defense of the great gains of socialism. At the same time, combat standby duty demands from the missile servicemen all-around military training, impeccable discipline, composure, great courage, and ability to act resolutely and purposefully under conditions of extremely high physical and moral-psychological stress.

It must be pointed out that greater demands are also imposed on the personnel by the missile equipment itself, which it is impossible to control without profound knowledge of automation and telemechanics, electronics and ballistics, nuclear physics and mathematics, without a loving and solicitous attitude toward it.

Collectivism is a distinguishing feature of the missileman's vocation. Nuclear-missile weapons demand actions by the entire collective of specialists and each member of the combat crew that are strictly coordinated in space and time, precise, and absolutely harmonious. The overwhelming majority of missile servicemen possess all these qualities. At present almost all of them have completed their secondary or higher education. This enables them quickly to master complex combat specialities and to become class specialists and masters of military work.

Comprehensively trained officers cadres head the missile units and subunits. Over 70 percent of Missile Forces officers have higher military-engineering education. Practically all of them are class specialists, and almost one in every three is a master of military work. Soviet people may rest assured: The awesome weapon of retaliation is in staunch and reliable hands.

[Question] And finally, the traditional question: With what deeds and achievements are the missile and artillery servicemen welcoming their holiday?

[Maksimov] the life and activity of missile and artillery servicemen now, just like of all Soviet people, are subordinated to a single goal, a single desire: To fittingly welcome the 27th Party Congress. The decisions and materials of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the study and discussion of pre-congress documents have generated enormous political and labor enthusiasm among the servicemen. The commanders, political organs, party and komsomol organizations, and servicemen's collectives are exactingly and self-critically approaching the evaluation of achievements and are focusing their attention on the utmost utilization of reserves for the further enhancement of the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits. The vanguard role of Communists and Komsomol members and the creative activeness and initiative of the entire personnel have all increased noticeably.

For the missile and artillery servicemen, last year was a year of strenuous labor to improve combat skills and of struggle to properly fulfill the tasks set before them. The results of this labor are graphically displayed in the results of the socialist competition.

Take as an example the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov, which was the initiator of competition within the Missile Forces under the slogan "Our selfless military labor -- for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" The unit totally fulfilled its socialist pledges and justified once again its title as an excellent unit.

High indicators have been scored in honor of the holiday by missile and artillery servicemen in the units and subunits commanded by officers V. Zyuzin, N. Okhrimenko, V. Ageyev, A. Matyukevich, N. Zaykov, Ye. Kuleshov, I. Khvorostyan, V. Burdeynyy, V. Mikhaylenko, N. Stolyar, A. Kofanov, and many others.

The new training year has now begun in the forces. The combat morale of missile and artillery servicemen is good. Closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, in the single combat formation of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal Armies, they are ever on watch and are ever ready to reliably defend the historic gains of socialism against any encroachments by the aggressors.

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CSO: 5200/1156

RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S PETROVSKIY ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD081423 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports: A demand for taking practical measures to prevent nuclear war, preclude an arms race in outer space and terminate the arms drive on earth keynoted a discussion of concrete disarmament-related items on the agenda, which came to a close in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. Despite discordant notes struck during the debate, which were particularly pronounced in speeches made by representatives of the United States, West Germany and a number of Washington's other closest NATO partners, on the whole the discussion reflected to practical actions to ensure a turn for the better in international affairs.

Delegates of socialist and many non-aligned countries said during the debate that the tone for the work of the First Committee had been set by major Soviet initiatives and proposals for barring weapons from outer space, halving corresponding nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States and stopping and reversing the stockpiling of nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union, said Mongolian representative Luvsandorjiin Bayart, had demonstrated by its numerous and concrete proposals for arms control and disarmament once again that it was a consistent advocate for world peace.

Soviet representative V.F. Petrovskiy said that the focus of the discussion had been the priority directions of efforts to remove the nuclear threat, including an end to and a ban on nuclear weapons testing and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. The Soviet Union's proposals on both issues were well-known, and not only its proposals. It had imposed two moratoriums, one on all nuclear explosions and the other on the launching of anti-satellite weapons in outer space. How the other side had responded to that was also known: It had responded by refusing even to talk on a ban on nuclear weapons testing and by testing a new anti-satellite system. The adoption by those nuclear powers which had not yet done it of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and a freeze on nuclear arsenals were very important.

The need for concrete and practical measures manifested itself urgently also in what concerned the prohibition of chemical weapons and the establishment of zones free from such weapons in Europe and in other regions.

The need for tangible measures was great also in the field of the reduction and limitation of conventional arms and the numerical strength of the armed forces.

The fundamental directions of the foreign policy of the USSR were set forth clearly in the draft new edition of the program of the CPSU, an important part of which was a wide-ranging and constructive program of measures to stop the arms race, bring about disarmament, ensure peace and international security, the Soviet representative stressed. The USSR reaffirmed solemnly: There were no weapons which it would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis and with effective verification.

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CSO: 5200/1158

RELATED ISSUES

DIRECT TALKS WITH USSR ON ARMS CONTROL AT ISSUE

Thatcher Letter to Gorbachev

London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1039 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text]

The prime minister has signalled Britain's readiness for new talks on arms control with Russia in a message to Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, MP's were told today by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. The move follows a call for direct talks with the UK from Mr Gorbachev last month, and Mrs Thatcher has suggested the next meeting at foreign minister level as the best opportunity. Soviet foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, is expected to meet Sir Geoffrey in London next year.

But Sir Geoffrey, spelling out the government's response during resumed debate on the queen's speech, stressed that Britain's position was unchanged, and its independent nuclear arsenal was not open to negotiation without a major shift in the scale of nuclear forces.

"We must first see radical reductions in the super power arsenals without any significant change in Soviet defensive capability," said Sir Geoffrey.

"We have made it clear that in those circumstances we should be ready to look afresh at the whole question."

"There are essential conditions to be fulfilled if we are to review our position," Sir Geoffrey stressed. But Mrs Thatcher, he said, had "welcomed the prospect of a deeper dialogue."

"We are ready and willing in future contacts to explore with the Russians the wider aspects of arms control -- including the need for increased confidence and greater stability in the East-West relationship," Sir Geoffrey told MP's.

"In her reply to Mr Gorbachev's message, the prime minister proposed that this dialogue on the wider aspects of arms control should be pursued by Mr Shevardnadze and myself. I hope that he will be able to take up my invitation to visit this country before long."

Meanwhile, the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva would continue to be the right place for arms control talks on nuclear weapons, added the foreign secretary.

Opposition Views

London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1250 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text]

Shadow foreign secretary, Mr Denis Healey, said he regretted that the prime minister "has refused to talk directly with the Soviet Union about Britain's weapons, but I do welcome the fact that she has agreed to allow the foreign secretary to talk to Mr Shevardnadze about the wider aspects of disarmament on a bi-lateral basis." Mr Healey said Britain should impress on the U.S. that "the greatest danger of the arms race lies in the quality of new weapons being planned rather than the quantity of new weapons.

"By far the best objective in terms of arms talks would be to seek a freeze on testing, development, and deployment of new nuclear weapons.

"And by far the most important single contribution to a freeze would be a comprehensive test ban treaty, because no one would deploy new nuclear weapons if they had never been able to test them in the real world."

Earlier Mr Healey criticised the appointment of Tory peer and former chancellor, Lord Barber, as Britain's representative to the Commonwealth mission on South Africa.

"I do not applaud his choice," said Mr Healey. I don't think that the chairman of the Standard and Chartered Bank can be regarded as totally without bias in this regard." Mr Healey added that he hoped Lord Barber would distance himself from the prime minister's stance on South Africa.

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